

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 433 EAST BROAD STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICE, 130 HULL STREET.

SATURDAY.....SEPT. 23, 1899.

CORRESPONDENTS should not send us speculations, predictions, or estimates as to the strength of candidates for the United States senatorship. What we desire is impartial reports of the proceedings of county and city committees and of other public meetings, and results of primaries or conventions.

**DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.**  
Along with all the bustle of preparation for giving Admiral Dewey a triumphal home-coming, we occasionally hear the suggestion that he ought to be made President of the United States.

We cannot say that this talk is very serious, but it might soon become so if the hero of Manila Bay should give ear to his flatterers. Up to this time he has discouraged all who have attempted to induce him to become a candidate, but it is possible he may change his mind after he has seen how "wild" the American people are to do him honor. Hitherto he has been a modest man, but there is no telling how his classification will have to be changed after he emerges from the "welcomes" which are to be given him in New York and Washington and elsewhere.

Dewey is supposed to be a Republican, but never has taken an active part in politics. Some newspapers quote a remark that he made years ago in Washington, in which he ridiculed the Democratic party. Furthermore, we presume, he is an expansionist of high degree. Naturally, he would like for the victory won by him to go into history as the beginning of a great enlargement of our territorial bounds. Of course, he thinks that that victory would divide the country should now abandon the Philippines. Any how, we may quite surely put Dewey down as a Republican as respects the issues of to-day. It follows, therefore, that if he is in anybody's way it is in McKinley's. Certain it is that our people are great hero-worshippers. It is equally true that the Manila Admiral is immensely popular. Though General Grant "had saved the Union," really he was not more popular when elected President than Dewey is now.

However, if Dewey recalls Grant's experience he will never be duped into becoming a presidential candidate. General Grant made a mistake in aspiring to that office. He did not distinguish himself as President, and we are of the opinion that it brought him little, if any, happiness. So his example is rather to be avoided than followed.

So far as newspaper interviews go, Admiral Dewey is upon record as confessing that he isn't qualified to fill the presidential office, and as saying positively that he will not become a candidate. We doubt not that those really were his sentiments when they were spoken, but he may change his mind after landing and after seeing what a Dewey craze there is in the country. At any rate, the possibility of his doing so is being discussed in many places and papers, and we should not be surprised if we were told that Mr. McKinley himself felt some concern about the matter.

But for our part, we warn the Admiral to steer clear of the politicians. They can add nothing to his glory, and he now has an office that ought to satisfy the ambition of his declining years. Now he is a general favorite, whereas if he became President he would soon have a host of enemies—disappointed office-seekers and others. No man ever yet was happier from becoming the occupant of the White House. Dewey is Admiral for life; if he could be President for life possibly the case might be different. As it is, we suppose that he will be content to continue to be a jolly old sea-dog for the rest of his days.

The Farmville Herald (J. I. Hart, editor and proprietor), which is one of the liveliest and most progressive of our State exchanges, has entered upon its tenth year. The success of the Herald in the past has been gratifying, and its outlook is bright. This is due to the fact that our contemporary has grasped comprehensively the true mission of the local count-

ry newspaper. While not ignoring general news and general questions, it has devoted its best energies to building up its section and covering in detail the happenings of its immediate territory. The most prosperous and most readable country papers in Virginia are those which pursue that policy. It is a policy that results in supplying a want that city papers cannot supply.

## CROP STATISTICS.

It is important that the people of the South should make a good showing when the census of 1900 is taken, but to do this they must join hands with the officials and assist them in every possible way.

We are informed by the Chief Statistician of the Department of the Interior that special efforts will be directed towards procuring the exhibits of our section, and that all suggestions looking to accuracy will be carefully followed. But this end cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the whole people—without a willingness on their part to assist in the gigantic work.

In this connection it should be remembered that the census-takers will look not only for information concerning our rapidly-increasing population, but also for data concerning our crops, products, and manufactures. It is about the three latter that we wish to make suggestions, for, after all, it is these that will tell of our prosperity, our energy, our skill, and our resources. People are too prone to regard the census as a mere counting of heads, whereas the statistics concerning our population are but a fractional part of the vast plan which comes within the scope of the law.

But how are the individual southerners to help? A little thought makes the answer very plain. In the first place, the census law declares that the agricultural and industrial statistics for the year 1899 are not to be gathered until after June 1, 1900. As a consequence, many of the crops of the South Atlantic coast and of the Gulf States will have been planted, gathered, sold, and largely forgotten, and another set of crops will be under way or disposed of ere the census enumerators begin their work. The result will be that hundreds and thousands of growers will then be unable to furnish the information the law requires, unless they shall have kept accurate books or other written records of their crops. Comparative few do this, and hence, when the figures of the enumerators are added up, their totals disappoint us. Here, then, will be at least one case where figures do lie, for the statistics will give but a poor conception of the true state of affairs in our section. And worst of all, we shall have only ourselves to blame.

Add to the list of careless citizens who keep no records, the more ignorant classes, who barely understand the motive of the census laws, and we have a large population who, figuratively speaking, "hide their lights under a bushel." These last mentioned persons must be reached. The progressive farmers and manufacturers—the newspaper readers, the thinkers—must explain to them in advance the mission of the census enumerators; must urge them to get detailed accounts of their acreage, the quantity and value of their crops, large and small, sold, consumed, or on hand, and, above all, must remind them that the South is competing for honors against some sturdy rivals.

It is for us to say whether we are rich or poor; slothful or energetic; progressive or stagnant. The "truth," the whole truth, and nothing but the truth will be most flattering to us. Let one and all tell it to the census enumerators.

## MAY CONFERENCE VINDICATED.

The Blackstone Courier agrees fully with the Dispatch in the view that final success is assured in the matter of "trusting the people" to elect United States senators. The Courier copies and endorses our recent article advancing that view, and declares its conviction that the next time we have a United States senator to elect he will be nominated either by a Democratic primary or a State convention. The observation of our contemporary has been that the May conference movement has steadily gained ground since the first, and that the "senatorial campaign" has demonstrated clearly that the masses are in sympathy with the great principle for which the conference stood.

And this must be patent to all who have looked beneath and beyond the personal phase of the campaign. It must be patent to all close observers of the development of public sentiment since the conference met that the action of the gathering has been vindicated. And hence it should be clear to the members of the next General Assembly that the Democratic masses practically demand that they enact some legislation providing for the nomination of senators by the popular vote, pending an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring senators to be elected by the direct popular voice. The third resolution adopted by the May conference reads:

"Pending the adoption of such constitutional amendment providing for electing senators by the direct vote of the people, to favor the nomination of our party candidates for the United States Senate by State primary elections, or State conventions, and we ask the General Assembly for legislation legalizing such primaries whenever held."

To say the least, if the General Assembly is wise it will heed that resolution. It seems to us that the New York Herald and its afternoon edition, the Evening Telegram, are going to get "a scoop" on their more or less esteemed contemporaries. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, their owner, has employed William Marconi, the celebrated Italian inventor, to come to this country to transmit reports of the yacht races by wireless telegraphy. He expects to be able to send the details of the races almost as quickly as they could be telephoned. Read Marconi's account of what he did at the recent British naval maneuvers, as follows:

The admiral asked me to install my system on board the ship of the fleet that was engaged in defending the coasts of England. The scouting cruiser Juno and the flagship Alexandria were two of three equipped. I was on board the flagship, and during the cruise I did not get much sleep. The scouts were directed to report every vessel sighted, send description of her, which direction she was steering and everything about her. They also reported routine matters to the Admiral. Between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning we frequently transmitted as many as two hundred messages. Except for these reports, the Admiral had no definite idea where his scouts were, nor would the scouts have had of the fleet. The distance between the two, of course, varied; but the system worked well whether it was short or long. From the scout not a trace of the smoke from the funnels of the thirty warships of the fleet could be seen; yet the instructions were given in the state-room was clicking out orders from the Admiral every few minutes. Finally the Juno sighted the vessels she was looking for and the message was

sent by the operator on board. Eighty miles distant the Alexandria, in the Alexandria, received the news which enabled him to outmaneuver the enemy's fleet, bring the convoy in safety, and win the mimic naval contest.

## THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

It is officially stated, says the Fairfax Herald, that the negroes of Virginia annually receive \$500,000 more from the Commonwealth than they pay into the treasury. When, continues the Herald, to this is added the large criminal expense incurred on account of the negroes, some idea may be formed as to the extent of "the white man's burden" in Virginia.

Yes. And in view of the poor return to the white man of Virginia for bearing the burden, he is getting very tired and restless under it. A large part of the money the negroes receive from the Commonwealth is for the support of their schools; yet the white man of Virginia finds no evidence that education has made the negro more moral. He finds little evidence of appreciation of his sacrifice to educate the negro on the part of the negro leaders, in the direction of effort to suppress crime among their own race. Both the leaders and the masses have come to take the sacrifice as a matter of course, and it is rare that one of the former raises his voice in reprobation of even the "usual crime"—an infamy hardly known before the days of negro schools and negro enfranchisement.

But the signs of the times are that the negroes are making a woeful mistake in yielding to a conviction of security in respect of this matter. There are growing indications that the idea that the burden is fastened upon the white man in perpetuity may prove a snare and a delusion. There are premonitions of a possible rude awakening.

What we have reproduced from the Fairfax Herald is but in line with paragraphs that have appeared recently in various other State papers. And that our Virginia contemporaries are giving attention to the facts and the figures in the case is significant of thoughtful consideration of the proposition to make the negro paddle his own canoe, so far as education is concerned. It is indicative of the growth of a sentiment in favor of white taxes for white schools and negro taxes for negro schools.

Our American street letter-boxes are to be painted with a luminous composition, it appears, that will make them clearly visible, if not actually to shine, at night. We wonder what effect the glowing receptacles will have on those who are wont to stay out late.

## NEWPORT NEWS.

Foot-Ball-Naval Men Gratified—Briefs.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 22. (Special).—Manager John Crossley is now after two men for his foot-ball eleven who will greatly strengthen the team, if they can be secured. They are Eliot and Hull, the quarter-back and left-guard, respectively, of the famous Hampton eleven, which carried everything in the South with it until it met its Waterloo in Richmond at the hands of the "Varsity eleven."

Naval men here are gratified to learn that there is a strong probability that the Krupp armor will be used on the new 12,500-ton battleship Missouri, now building here, instead of the Harvey armor. A test of a 5-inch plate resulted successfully, and it is believed that the Krupp armor will be used exclusively in future.

Stevenson John Mariner, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, is in Baltimore, where he went to employ more white longshoremen to take the place of the striking negro longshoremen. He has been unable to get enough white men of experience here and in Norfolk, so decided to go to Baltimore again.

The scaffold on which Richard Williams will hang next Friday, in the event no stay of execution or commutation of sentence is granted, is nearly completed. The arm from which the rope will be suspended was put in place to-day, and the frame screen enclosing the scaffold is being put up.

Magruder Camp, Confederate Veterans, last night entertained Colonel James McVickar, of Turner-Ashby Camp, of Winchester, and Captain E. Leslie Spence, past commander of R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond.

## WARRENTON QUIET.

The Visiting Negroes Gave No Trouble.

WARRENTON, VA., September 22.—(Special).—A good crowd of negroes assembled in town to-day from all over the county to celebrate Emancipation-Day, but it was almost universally a well-behaved crowd. No excursion came in. One small scrimmage among themselves ended in all of the participants being arrested. Mayor Spillman has authorized a small corps of police to see that order is maintained to-night.

The Southern Churchman.

(Central Presbyterian.)  
The Southern Churchman, the weekly paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Richmond, has passed into the hands of a company, of which Mr. John L. Williams is the president. The venerable Dr. Sprigg, after many years of most faithful and useful service as editor of The Churchman, retires with the sincere regard and affection of his editorial neighbors. We learn that the Rev. William Meade Clarke, rector of St. James Episcopal church, Richmond, will assume editorial charge of The Churchman, a position for which he is eminently fitted. We regard it as a matter of general congratulation that this important organ of the Episcopal Church in Virginia and the South, in the change that has come to it, is retained in the care of the conservative and evangelical element in American Episcopacy represented by the dioceses of Virginia and of West Virginia.

Rivalry.  
(Washington Star.)  
No person ever gets so grand but that he's often made to fear some one will take a hand in his game. A trust may grow and get to be the biggest of the set. And still it quakes lest it shall see another, bigger yet.

The man in glory retelling. Must sometimes pause and doubt, Because another hour may bring Another hero out. And in each party and each clan One there's who's heart is set on You'll always find another man Who wants to boss the boss.

## Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

## Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



**INSOMNIA** ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES. THEY ARE OVERSTRAINED NEAR TO BREAKING AND CANNOT BE NOURISHED BY THE IMPOVERISHED SYSTEM. SLEEPLESS, WASTING NIGHTS LEAVE YOU HAGGARD AND WORN. A DEADLY OPPRESSION SETTLES UPON MIND AND BODY; MADNESS FOLLOWS. NERVE FIBRE MUST BE MADE, NERVE FORCE REGAINED. THEN THE BLOOD WILL NOURISH AND MIND AND BODY RECOVER.

# PAINÉ'S Celery Compound

Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "For nearly a year past I have felt myself running down. My nervous system was gradually growing worse; I was troubled a good deal with insomnia. I felt that something must be done, and concluded to use Paine's Celery Compound. After the first few days' use I began to improve; now I feel like myself once more. I can sleep well, my nervous system is rapidly improving, and I believe a radical cure is being effected. Paine's Celery Compound is a splendid remedy, and I can conscientiously recommend it to the suffering in like cases."

## RALEIGH'S BUDGET.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railway—Other Notes.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 22.—(Special).—On the 28th instant the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway met, and President Patrick and the other Fusion officials will retire, and President James A. Bryan and other Democrats go in. The only controversy is as to the State proxy. The private stockholders, under an agreement with Governor Russell, will decide who they will accept as State proxy. W. T. Dortch was elected by the State Board of Internal Improvements to that position. Governor Russell has not as yet announced his appointee.

To-day the Commissioner of Agriculture called the State Cotton-Growers' Convention to meet here October 21st. This was done at the request of John S. Cunningham, of Person, chairman of the Board of Agriculture.

Revenue-Collector Duncan has begun to talk quite freely about the franchise amendment to the Constitution, and said to-day he had not the slightest doubt that it would be defeated. He says: "Half a dozen interests which last year aided are now determined it shall not be ratified."

Lieutenant John W. Guilck, of Goldsboro, now in the volunteers, asks for one year's leave of absence from the State Guard. Lieutenant Beaven, of this city, of the volunteers, resigns his captaincy in the guard.

The State charters the Catawba Cotton-Mill, at Newton, Capital, 25,000. Owners—John P. Yount, R. B. Knox, and E. P. Shrum. It will spin yarns.

Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, goes to Morganton next week to install the officers of a new lodge.

## BERRYVILLE.

Ground for Confederate Monument Donated—Personal.

BERRYVILLE, VA., September 22.—(Special).—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Clarke county, held on Wednesday, a lot of ground in the courthouse yard, twenty-five feet in diameter, was donated to the Confederate Monument Association to be used as a site for the monument to the Confederate dead of Clarke county, which is to be erected in the near future.

Our farmers are now busily engaged in cutting corn. The crop is below the average, due to the drought which prevailed just at the time the corn was shooting. The recent rains have put the ground into excellent condition for seeding wheat, which will begin in a few days.

Mr. Julian Jenkins, of Baltimore, visited friends in Berryville this week. Misses Margaret Wight and Amy Bond, of Baltimore, are visiting at the residence of Mr. R. R. Smith.

Miss Kate Seavers, of Baltimore, is visiting friends in town. Dr. Darlington, of Conley, Pa., and Mrs. L. M. Walton, of San Antonio, Tex., are the guests of Dr. J. M. G. McGuire.

Professor Max Brown left this week for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hamaker, who spent the summer at Mr. Brown's, left recently for Germany.

River Did Little Damage.

All danger is now past of much damage by high water. The river, which suddenly rose Tuesday night, seeded all day yesterday. It is falling rapidly now. The dam on this side of the river remained firm during the rise. The dam on the other side broke, as usual.

The skillful physician demands a skillful pharmacist; the patient requires both.

**Reliability, Skill, Promptness.**

Since we entered the drug business we have faithfully endeavored to meet these three requirements: RELIABILITY—Our drugs are absolutely pure. No adulteration tolerated.

SKILL—Every precaution exercised in the filling of prescriptions. Closest attention to the most minute details. Correctness in preference to haste.

PROMPTNESS—No unwarranted delay; no tardiness; no procrastination in filling prescriptions.

Our large and increasing patronage indicates that these methods are appreciated by the public. Your patronage is solicited.

**T. A. MILLER, Pharmacist,**  
519 East Broad,  
and Under the Jefferson Hotel

(my 14-Su, W & Sat)

**10-25**  
**DEALERS**  
10 and 25 cents a dozen, or by mail, of W. K. KELMANN & BROS., 600 N. 1st St., Baltimore, Md.  
(my 7-4ly-apr-1900)

Rheumatism is a disordered condition of the blood which the mercurial remedies of the doctors are unable to reach. It is cured permanently by Swift's Specific.

**S.S.S. For the Blood**

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form, and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by all druggists.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BROAD-STREET AUDITORIUM, WEEK**  
**THE FAVORITES RETURN**

**Dan Packard Opera Co**  
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND COLLEGE DEGREE.  
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.  
SATURDAY MATINEE, THE TWO VAGABONDS.

Same Great Cast! Same Strong Chorus!  
Prices: Admission, 15c.; reserved seats, 10c.; additional; gallery, 10c.; matinee, 10c.

**THE HOME OF VAUDEVILLE.**  
MAIN-STREET PARK.

Reached by All Cars of the Richmond Railway and Electric Co. for One Fare.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18TH.

ANOTHER BUNCH OF DAISIES.

Special Engagement of MR. LEO CARLE.

The World Famous Rapid-Change Artist.

PROF. ALLEN'S PERFORMING MONKEYS.

A Rare Treat for Ladies and Children.

THE METROPOLITAN THREE.

In an Act New in Vaudeville.

James—The METROPOLITAN THREE.

GAYOR and GRAVE—Specialty.

Novel and Attractive Spectacles.

ADA JONES.

The Talented Vocalist.

Performance Every Night at 8:45 o'clock; Matinee Saturday at 4:30 P. M.

ADMISSION.....10 CENTS.

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE.

THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.

From the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Introducing Mr. WALTER WALKER and Miss MILDRED ST. PIERRE.

and a Selected Company.

Prices: 50c. to 10c. Matinee, 25c. to 10c.

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**The Confederate Museum**

TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Free on Saturdays, 10-14-15

GRAND PICNIC AND CAKE-WALK AT BLANDON PARK, WITH MUSIC and Dancing, from 2 P. M. until 11 P. M., on MONDAY, September 25, 1899. Gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies free. se 21-17

**THE VALENTINE MUSEUM**

ELEVENTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Free on Saturdays, 10-15

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**McGuire's BOARDING AND DAY School**

Opposite Monroe Park, Richmond, Va. 25th Session—Sept. 24 to June 21, 1900.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE degrees, diplomas, and medals—Recent reports.

100's on University "Exam's."

UNIV. OF VA.—1898-'99—4 Deg's, 27 Dipl's;

TWO of the FIVE M. A.'s, 1899-'00—2

DEG'S, 10 B. A.'s, 34 Dipl's.

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